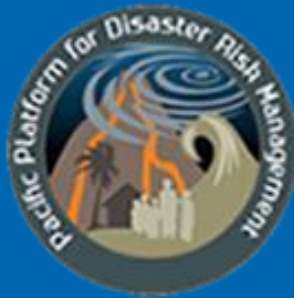


REPORT OF MEETING



Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management

Working Together for a Resilient Pacific

24 - 26 October 2016

Suva, Fiji

Acknowledgements

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific and the Pacific Community (SPC) express their deep appreciation to the development partners that have provided financial support for the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management: the European Union through the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) Project, the Pacific Community (SPC), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Our thanks also goes to Australia for contributing core funding to the UNISDR Asia-Pacific Regional Office, which supports this important annual regional meeting of Pacific disaster risk management partners.

In addition, UNISDR and SPC both express gratitude to the University of the South Pacific (USP) for coordinating volunteer support, and to all the volunteers for providing invaluable support.

Finally, the support of the Government of Fiji was essential in organising the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, and we thank all our country and development partners in coming together each year to make the meeting possible.



Report of Meeting

Contents

Acronyms	3
Executive Summary.....	4
1 Background.....	6
2 Opening	7
3 FRDP – Outcome of Pacific Leaders Meeting 2016.....	8
4 Synergies between Global and Regional Strategies on DRR and Resilience	9
5 New Pacific Disability Framework	10
6 Private Sector Resilience	11
7 Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools	12
8 Gender and Protection.....	13
9 Implementing Frameworks at the National Level.....	14
10 Measuring and Reporting on Global and Regional Strategies	15
11 Local Government Resilience	16
12 Use of Early Warning Systems.....	17
13 Building Back Better – Live to Tell.....	18
14 Capacity Building, Science and Technology	19
15 Pacific Preparations for the Global Platform 2017 – Mexico.....	20
16 Side Events	22
17 Closing	24
Annex I: Outcome Statement	ii
Annex II: Pacific Coalition for the Advancement of School Safety – Outcome.....	v
Annex III: Voluntary Statement of Action – Australia.....	x
Annex IV: Voluntary Statement of Action – New Zealand.....	xi
Annex V: List of Registered Participants	xii

Acronyms

CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
PacTVET	Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Sendai Framework	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030
SGDs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
STAG	Scientific and Technical Advisory Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USP	University of the South Pacific
WFP	World Food Programme
WISS	Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools

Executive Summary

The Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management was convened at the Holiday Inn, Suva, Fiji on 24-26 October 2016. 185 participants from 18 nations and territories, including Pacific Island countries and territories, Australia, New Zealand and Japan attended. Participants were from the following stakeholder groups: national and local governmental organisations, multilateral organisations, international and regional organisations, civil society, private sector and academia. (Annex V: List of Participants).

The three-day meeting was an opportunity to inform national and regional stakeholders of the regional implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the newly adopted Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP). The Platform also provided a space for the Pacific preparations of the upcoming Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Mexico in May 2017.

The Platform agreed on the following key outcomes among others:

- Continued implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and commitment to adopting the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) as guiding regional and national strategies to address disaster risk reduction and climate change.
- Commitment to promoting mechanisms for school safety, through synergies and economies of scale; as well as agreement by the Governments of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to take part in UNISDR's Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS) as School Safety Leaders.
- Creation of a working group to coordinate the Pacific Delegation that will participate to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2017; the facilitation of the stakeholders to the Global Platform will be enhanced by UNISDR.

Key outcomes have been consolidated into an **Outcome Statement** of the meeting. (Annex I) Separate outcome statements and voluntary statements of action drafted by the Pacific Coalition for the Advancement of School Safety, Australia and New Zealand were submitted. (Annex II, III and IV, respectively.)



1 Background

The Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management was convened from 24 – 26 October 2016 at the Holiday Inn, Suva, Fiji.

The Platform was organised, hosted and funded by the UNISDR Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific and the Pacific Community (SPC), with grateful financial contributions from: the European Union through the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific (BSRP) Project, the Pacific Community (SPC), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The Platform was part of a week-long series of events around disaster management and resilience in the Pacific led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), UNISDR and the Pacific Community (SPC).

The regional *Pacific Platforms for Disaster Risk Management* have been held each year since 2009. Until the new architecture of the Pacific Resilient Partnership (PRP) meetings has been decided, it was deemed important to take advantage of the successful adoption of new regional and international strategies endorsed between 2015 – 2016. The three-day meeting was an opportunity to discuss regional implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030* and the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)* with stakeholders in the Pacific community and understand how partners can work together in the process.

185 representatives were in attendance from: Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Republic of Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu; civil society organisations; the private sector; regional organisations; and development partners. National governments were represented by the Directors of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) as well as from various ministries.

Key outcomes from each session have been consolidated into an **Outcome Statement** of the meeting. (Annex I)

2 Opening

The opening session highlighted collaboration between organisations working to build resilience to disasters and climate change across the region. Participants were welcomed and introduced to the objectives of the Platform.

The Platform was opened by the Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development & National Disaster Management for Fiji, Honorable Mr Joeli Cawaki.

Opening remarks were also offered by UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mr Robert Glasser; the European Union Ambassador to the Pacific, Mr Andrew Jacobs; the Deputy Director-General of the Pacific Community, Dr Audrey Aumua; and Minister of Education and Training for Vanuatu, Honourable Jean Pierre Nirua.



3 FRDP – Outcome of Pacific Leaders Meeting 2016

The *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management* (FRDP) 2017-2030 has an important role in the region as it provides high level voluntary guidance to stakeholders to build resilience to climate change and disasters in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development as well as a platform for increased partnerships and collaboration. The Deputy Secretary-General of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Ms Cristelle Pratt, outlined that the Pacific Island Forum Leaders endorsed the FRDP on 11 September 2016 to be fully elaborated and operationalised after the Paris Agreement enters into force on 4 November 2016.

The FRDP advocates for two types of integration: the integration of actions to address climate change and disasters whenever possible; and enhanced efficiency in mainstreaming actions addressing climate change and disaster risks into development planning including policy making, planning, financing, programming and implementation. As building resilience is everyone's business, voluntary guidance is provided for different stakeholder groups including Pacific Island countries and territories, the private sector, civil society and communities, regional organisations and development partners. The FRDP advocates for a human rights based approach to ensure that every person has equitable access to humanitarian and development assistance, according to his or her specific needs and to ensure that the most vulnerable are considered as key stakeholders to participate in all actions as actors for building resilience.

The film, *A Resilient Future*, provided a summary of the FRDP. (<http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/>)

Perspectives on the FRDP in relation to support for existing and future actions to build resilience were provided from:

- Ms Filomena Nelson, National Disaster Management Office Director, Government of Samoa;
- Dr Netatua Pelesikoti, Director of Climate Change, Secretariat of Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP);
- Ms Finau Limuloa, Pacific Disaster Law Delegate, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC);
- Mr Howard Politini, Chair of Pacific Island Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO);
- Mr Jesus Lavina, Head of Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Environment and Energy Section, Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific.

4 Synergies between Global and Regional Strategies on DRR and Resilience

The multiple global and regional frameworks in relation to climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) present a challenge for implementation as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Globally relevant frameworks are the Sustainable Development Agenda 2015–2030, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change 2015, and the Small Islands Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) Pathway 2014. Regionally, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) 2017 – 2030 supports the implementation of these international commitments.

There are a number of synergies between the frameworks and their monitoring and reporting that can ensure harmonisation and collaboration of work to build resilience and reduce burden on Pacific Island countries and territories.

PIFS has undertaken mapping of the Sustainable Development Goals with national plans which shows there are a lot of commonalities and synergies. To date nine Pacific Island countries have started the process of tailoring the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans.

There are strong linkages between the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the FRDP particularly in relation to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change and building resilience. Pacific FRDP Goal 1 is linked to Sendai Framework Priority Areas 1, 2 and 3; and FRDP Goal 3 is linked to Sendai Framework Priority Area 4.

Key outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit also align with the FRDP including putting communities at the centre of humanitarian action, empowering women, and partnering with the private sector.

The Pacific Island Forum Leaders tasked the Forum Secretariat to convene a Working Group, including Members, CROP agencies, and relevant stakeholders, to elaborate on the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) process by December 2016 to coordinate implementation of the FRDP at the regional level. There will be a call for members to join the Working Group. The implementation of the FRDP and the PRP will be nationally driven.

5 New Pacific Disability Framework

The Platform provided an opportunity for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Disability Forum to launch the new Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PFRPD) 2016-2025. The strategy is constituted by five main goals, wherein Goal 4 addresses persons with disabilities in climate change adaptation measures and DRM plans and policies. Goal 4 is directly linked to the FRDP, as both articulate the inclusion of persons with disabilities in DRR strategies.

When drafting the PFRPD, DRR was addressed as a priority for persons with disabilities, which had not been the case for previous strategies. This denotes the renewed awareness by stakeholders of the relevance of DRR.

Solutions proposed for disability-inclusive DRR were, among others, effective participation in planning and design of recovery and response measures and consultations with persons with disabilities. There was also a strong emphasis on implementation of the PFRPD, which would need to see collaboration of all the Pacific Island States and Territories to apply the PFRPD for ensuring accessibility and security for persons with disabilities. It was also remarked that the implementation process of the PFRPD must be inclusive.

A critical issue raised was the discrepancy between having on the one hand a universal guideline for persons with disabilities to use in case of emergencies, and on the other the difficulty in articulating a single checklist for different impairments. While it was argued that it would be useful to have a common plan to inform actions during disasters, a “one size fits all” kind of approach may be difficult when addressing different disability groups. Sharing lessons learnt can assist in identifying avenues for building resilience of persons with disabilities.

All participants to the session agreed on and endorsed the following **outcome message**:

Processes for achieving Goal 4 of the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2025 recently adopted by the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders must be integrated into national frameworks on climate change and Disaster Risk Management, noting relevant international and regional Frameworks, and ensuring the full and effective participation of all stakeholders including persons with disabilities in the process.

6 Private Sector Resilience

Despite strong interest and capacity, at present the private sector tends to play a peripheral role both in contribution to coordinated disaster response and to community resilience building activities. There is an important opportunity for business and government to evaluate how the private sector can contribute to improving resilience in the Pacific, which has been acknowledged both in the Sendai Framework and the FRDP. Both frameworks recognise the critical role of private sector in the implementation process by building public and private sector partnerships, building resilience within businesses, and supporting community preparedness. Notwithstanding, a critical gap exists around coordination, both between public and private sectors and within the private sector. Three examples of private sector resilience building activities underway in the region were presented during the session:

- *Digicel* is working to improve community resilience through engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities, for instance by providing communication to communities during Tropical Cyclones Pam and Winston. The company offered assistance to the communities free of charge, and during Tropical Cyclone Winston it reached 23,000 people by sending out alerts.
- The *Fiji Business Disaster Resilience Council*, which was established in July 2016 as a coordination mechanism for strengthening the capacity of businesses and communities to prepare for and respond to disasters. The functions of the Council include coordinating with multistakeholders including public sector and mapping out private sector DRR and response capacity.
- *Learn Fast Fiji* is developing simple business continuity planning tools to support improvement of the resilience of small and medium enterprises.

Although efforts from the private sector to reduce disaster risk are evident, the following challenges were identified:

- Lack of understanding of respective needs and communication between private sector and government/partners, including who to talk to and critical timing;
- Lack of structure, coordination and leadership for private and public sector for mutual support in preparedness or response activities;
- Lack of access to information and funding for private sector to undertake supply chain management;
- Lack of access to information that is clear, timely and consistent;
- Perceived inefficiency in government systems;
- Small and medium enterprises are not sufficiently prepared and should have disaster plans that are activated when disasters strike.

Outcomes and **recommendations** that were drawn from the session included: increased efficiency in coordination between various stakeholders and the private sector, clear points of contact for each party, and establishment of infrastructure to support coordination, such as warehouses. Moreover, during disasters, many core functions are enhanced by the private sector, hence, governments should engage the private sector in supply chain management. Finally, it was recommended that processes around DRR for the private sector are enhanced through training, councils, partnerships, funding and business plans.

7 Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools

The session on the Pacific Coalition for School Safety was co-chaired by Save the Children and the Pacific Coalition for the Advancement of School Safety (PCASS) program. The session was attended by various stakeholders including Ministers of Education (or their delegates) from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, showing the strong determination to jointly face hazards impacting schools and children in the Pacific. Ministries expressed their drive to work with key stakeholders across the themes of comprehensive school safety, highlighting the importance of strengthening regional minimum standards, coupled with identifying the technical support and leadership required to implement and operationalise school safety.

The following key principles were drafted as the **recommendation statement**:

The school safety stakeholders of the Pacific Platform recognize that school safety is everyone's responsibility, including students, teachers, school communities, parents, governments, civil society organizations, development partners and private sector. We further:

- **COMMEND** the commitment by the Governments of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu to be School Safety Champions for the Pacific region and School Safety Leaders as part of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS), and to report back on achievements, progress and challenges. Encourage governments of other Pacific Island nations to also commit to WISS.
- **RECOMMEND** that Ministries of Education lead in the identification of a sustainable mechanism for regional coordination to promote progress in achieving school safety, through synergies and economies of scale. Call for a greater investment in knowledge exchange, shared learning, and technical support.

In developing these statements, Ministers and their representatives identified both national and regional level commitments associated with being Champion Countries in the WISS. They support a regionally-collaborative approach both to spur collective action, as well as in recognition of resource limitations and the need for economies-of-scale.

8 Gender and Protection

UN Women and the ProPa (Protection in the Pacific) Network co-chaired a session on gender protection in disasters. The FRDP advocates that every person has equitable access to humanitarian and development assistance, according to his or her specific needs. The session related specifically to Goal 3 of the FRDP which aims to strengthen disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The session aimed at inquiring about the role of protection actors in climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR.

The main **outcomes** of the session included the following:

- Need for protection actors to advocate inclusiveness in CCA and DRR;
- Communities should take ownership, raise awareness and educate to build community pride;
- The process for improving gender and protection conditions requires greater advocacy from outside the gender and protection development partners.
- Countries and partners should bridge the gap of working together between CCA and DRR;
- Inclusion does not mean looking at people as vulnerable, but as people who have the capacity to help in all levels of decision making and interventions;
- Need to address the underlying causes of risks and vulnerability in order to address centrality of protection.



9 Implementing Frameworks at the National Level

Many actions are underway to successfully implement the FRDP and the Sendai Framework at the national level. Actions that build resilience to climate change and disasters were showcased in this session.

Actions that were showcased included the following.

The Federated States of Micronesia Nation Wide Integrated Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Policy, June 2013, provides the overarching framework for the States of Micronesia. The States of Yap and Kosrae have developed Joint State Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change.

The Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Framework has been developed by many partners and is being finalised by the EU Global Climate Change Alliance project based at the University of the South Pacific (USP) to better inform decision-making for resilient development planning and actions. In Fiji, the Strategic Planning, Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Economy have adapted the Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Framework to undertake a Fiji-wide assessment to build a national database that can be used for prioritisation of projects in different sectors as well as government planning and reporting.

In Tonga, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is coordinating 130 community development plans which will feed into Tonga's National Plan, linking development planning and climate and disaster risk reduction through an inclusive approach.

In the Republic of the Marshall Islands, drought has occurred in 1997 - 98, 2012 - 13, 2015 - 16 with a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) being undertaken in 2016. This was the first time for a PDNA to be conducted for drought in the Pacific. Actions undertaken to address the drought and reduce future risk included development of a national response plan, distribution of solar-powered reverse osmosis units, establishment of water distribution points around Majuro, and assessment of capacity of the Laura water lens.

Following TC Winston, Fiji has undertaken recovery efforts based on a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). Public-private partnerships have been established to assist in rebuilding, for example with building material suppliers and phone companies. The "Adopt a School" programme initiated by the Fiji Government has attracted donors locally and abroad.

Recommendations in relation to implementation of Goal 3, Priority Action d) include: continuing the cluster system beyond response; using social media that is attractive and understandable; removing barriers for the most vulnerable to actively participate in resilience planning; educating and training chiefs, religious leaders, youth and women's groups; legislation to ensure inclusive approaches; and mapping of capacities and relationships at all levels.

10 Measuring and Reporting on Global and Regional Strategies

Representatives from UNISDR, the Government of Fiji, the Government of Samoa, UNESCAP and PIFS offered an overview of global indicators and country reports on the implementation of strategies for DRR.

Given the remarkable job carried out by SPC in leading the way towards the development of the Pacific headline indicators based on the work of some of the regional agencies and partners, it was suggested that countries should use the SPC Pacific indicators as a starting point for measuring and reporting. Further suggestions included the integration of the private sector in the reporting process, as well as combining tools to assist with monitoring and evaluation processes into one database, to avoid duplication and use resources as efficiently as possible.

It was remarked that monitoring and reporting for the FRDP will be done in consultation with countries. There is also a need to focus at the country level on capacities to monitor and report with the need for decisions at the country level about how reporting relates to sectorial and planning processes.

The main **outcomes** of the session included:

- Positive reactions from government officials and other stakeholders towards the idea of mapping the different frameworks and respective indicator systems against each other, to ensure coherence and reduce burden on governments;
- Request by country representatives of the list of optional national indicators selected by Fiji to compare them against their respective national environment and see if those might be feasible within other national contexts, which will be followed up both by the NDMO of Fiji and by UNISDR who supported the national pilot study in Fiji;
- Offer by UNISDR to support PIFS and other actors for any mapping exercise against the FRDP/Sendai Framework as appropriate and needed;
- Interest by UNESCAP to play an active role in the mapping of the Pacific headline indicators against the FRDP, given UNESCAP's firm understanding of data availability by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and therefore feasibility of indicators.

11 Local Government Resilience

Cities and towns in the Pacific have a critical role to play in building resilience to disasters and climate change. However, the role of local governments in relation to national and provincial governments and other stakeholders is often not clearly delineated, and the capacity of local governments to reduce disaster risk and to lead response and recovery for communities is often overlooked and may be limited. The session provided an opportunity for various stakeholders to identify how to support local governments in relation to DRR.

Local governments from across the region have played a significant role in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 and will continue to do so through the Sendai Framework and the FRDP. An advantage of local governments is that they are located closest to communities, and hence closest to the people. Functions of local governments include local planning, land use planning, legislation and enforcement of local laws, and provision of critical infrastructure and services.

Some key **challenges** to the work of local governments were identified during the session, such as:

- Time constraints in travelling to outer islands;
- Communications;
- Limited financial and human resources.

The main **recommendations** provided were the following:

- Clear coordination with provincial and national governments;
- Clear policy formulation;
- Continuity of leadership;
- Community ownership;
- Identify possible solutions to communication problems.

It was acknowledged that many priorities are identified by communities but needs cannot be addressed individually. There is a need include vulnerable persons in the community such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Communities may also contribute through financial and technical resources provided by relatives overseas to support development plans at national, provincial, and local levels.

12 Use of Early Warning Systems

The session was aimed at highlighting strategic directions undertaken by Pacific Island countries to improve hazard monitoring, warning and response capacities, and identifying the required actions needed to achieve goals outlined in the Sendai Framework and the FRDP.

A major challenge for the region is connection and coordination between working groups related to early warning systems to progress issues relevant to the Sendai Framework and the FRDP.

Another crucial issue surrounding early warning systems is communication. While the recognition of a possible weather-related hazards can be confirmed fairly early by meteorological centres (up to seven days in advance for tropical cyclones and huge waves), the challenge is how to translate and disseminate information to communities, especially in remote islands.

The discussion also touched upon non-government actors disseminating warnings and evacuation orders for communities. This can create an issue if non-government actors are disseminating their own warnings and messages, separate from the government. Fiji and Samoa are considering legislations to manage dissemination of information to communities by non-government actors. New Zealand and Vanuatu rely on NGOs and civil society organisations like Red Cross to deliver government-approved warnings and messages.

The main **recommendations** drawn from the session included the standardization of telecommunication services; the need for support in multi-hazard risk mapping and response planning to coordinate better with warning systems; the need for an increase in education, awareness and training opportunities; and consideration of monitoring and evaluation regarding early warning systems. Moreover, it was suggested that warning systems should allow for anomalies such as normal weather producing flooding and huge waves.

13 Building Back Better – Live to Tell

The session was organized by UNESCO, Fiji National Museum, Blue Shield Pasifika, UNISDR and SPC, together with the Governments of Fiji and Vanuatu. Shared information on Building Back Better, a key pillar of the Sendai Framework, with relevance to tangible and intangible heritages in Pacific SIDS, highlighting the findings of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) following Tropical Cyclones Pam and Winston.

The Sendai Framework includes references to the importance of DRR of cultural heritages, and the need for integration of traditional/indigenous/local knowledge with DRR processes. Emphasis was also placed on the resilience of traditional architecture. The lessons learned from Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu showed how traditional architecture may be more resilient than modern architecture in cases and appropriate measures for enhanced utilisation such as inclusion of traditional architecture into current building codes should be considered.

Recommendations suggested included: integration of culture into post disaster assessments; assessment of raw materials needed followed by replanting of trees and plants for cultural purposes post-disasters; resource mapping to determine the location, value, and quantity of cultural resources to provide information for future DRR projects. Communication issues were identified as a challenge. As an example, it was mentioned that the Department of Forestry and the Department of Culture of Vanuatu have difficulty in collaboration regarding intangible cultural heritages.



14 Capacity Building, Science and Technology

The session provided an opportunity to discuss progress of European Union Pacific Technical Vocational Education Training for Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaption (EU-PacTVET) Project, funded by the EU and implemented by USP and SPC. The project aims to enhance regional and national capacity in the Pacific, as well as technical expertise to respond to CCA and sustainable energy challenges in an effort to enhance sustainable livelihoods in the Pacific.

The EU-PacTVET Project has achieved regional agreement to develop the courses that will be delivered at the national level. One outcome of this project is to support the professionalization of work to build resilience to climate change and disasters. The next steps of the project include support to national TVET providers to deliver the qualifications and the inclusion of skills and knowledge in courses relating to response and recovery phases of the disaster management cycle.

The use of Science and Technology in DRR was also discussed, especially in relation to the Sendai Framework, which states the need for their incorporation. Participants agreed to support the creation of a Pacific Science and Technology Advisory Group (PSTAG) to enhance the use of science and technology for DRR in the region.

All participants to the session agreed on and endorsed the following **outcome statement**:

- **RECOMMEND** Pacific Island Countries and Territories and partners to take relevant steps to improve their understanding of disaster risk integrating sound science and technology into resilient development, including through capacity building and research, and the creation of a Pacific Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG).
- **SUPPORT** the professionalization of the Resilience (CCA and DRM) sector through capacity building and the establishment of a 'trade organization' for this sector in the region.
- **ACKNOWLEDGE** the need for the region to follow International Health Regulations and support the WHO Safe Hospital Programmes.
- **ENCOURAGE** the PICs to share and disseminate information and knowledge.

15 Pacific Preparations for the Global Platform 2017 – Mexico

With the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction scheduled to take place in May 2017 in, the Pacific Platform offered an opportunity for Pacific stakeholders to discuss their role in the Global meeting. As this will be the first Global Platform following the adoption of the Sendai Framework, it will be centred on the implementation of the Framework, especially in regards to the successes in meeting the first target date of 2020.

The session provided information in relation to the logistical details of the meeting, as well as the subjects and outcomes expected from the Global Platform.

- **Details and registrations**

The meeting will be held in Cancun, Mexico, on 22-26 May 2017, whereby the first two days (22-23) will constitute of preparatory arrangements, and the last three days (24-26) will host four plenaries for political and strategic discussions. The working language will be English (interpretation services will **not** be provided).

Preparations to which Pacific participants can contribute include: participating to stakeholder consultations, contribute to organising teams, arrange a preparatory meeting on 22-23 May 2017, book a Market Place Booth and register to a side event by 15 December 2016 (details can be found on the Global Platform website: <http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en/programme>).

Participants were advised that to express interest in hosting a consultation, a request should be sent to UNISDR (globalplatform@un.org) outlining logistics information for the requested meeting (such as title; expected number of participants; organisation; focal point; expected duration and remarks). As regards to registration for participants, an invitation needs to be received and an online registration should be submitted.

- **Discussions**

Participants were asked to raise issues they would like to see discussed at the Global Platform, as well as to outline how they could contribute to the outcomes of the meeting. The main results included referencing examples from Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) in relation to reducing rapidly escalating economic costs of disasters. Stakeholders also addressed the need to elevate the FRDP and low carbon development discussions to the global level for relevant guidance.

The Global Platform will also host a High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to build coherence between the Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals. Pacific stakeholders will

contribute to the outcomes of the Global Platform by aligning the FRDP monitoring and evaluation processes with the Sendai implementation reports, which would then be affiliated with the SDGs.

In relation to 'Target G' of the Sendai Framework which aims to improve accessibility to early warning systems to people by 2030, it was proposed that there should be an increased involvement of civil society and the private sector.

Finally, it was suggested that 'Build Back Better' programmes in disaster preparedness and response should be contextualised to Pacific atolls, and more applicable to the Pacific region. These programmes should also incorporate traditional/local knowledge, as well as children and young people in the processes of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.



16 Side Events

- **Working Lunch - Measuring Implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR**

UNISDR, SPC and USP facilitated a closed working lunch session on Monday 24 October with the objective to discuss global progress for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to ensure that governments report on core indicators. One of the main solutions to the challenges of reporting is to involve all sectors in planning, implementation and monitoring of the Framework. This would lighten the burden of the reporting falling exclusively within the duties of NDMOs.

- **Cocktail Function – Launch of the new FRDP**

On the evening of Monday 24 October, the FRDP Technical Working Group including SPC, SPREP, PIFS, UNISDR, UNDP, and USP, hosted a cocktail function, sponsored by PIFS to launch the new Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP).

- **High-Level Meeting on Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools**

Following the session presenting on the Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools, a closed high-level meeting was organised for the Ministers of Education attending the Platform. The main outcome was the commitment by the Governments of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu to be School Safety Champions for the Pacific region and School Safety Leaders as part of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS). The following priority needs were highlighted in the course of the high-level meeting:

- **To identify** a government-supported focal point linked to an intergovernmental mechanism at the regional level, to efficiently support this work across Ministries of Education in the Pacific, including cross-country coordination, learning, sharing, capacity-building and reporting (including against the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction).
- **To collectively plan** for the pre-positioning of stocks for education in emergencies response which can be quickly and efficiently deployed to emergency contexts.
- **To facilitate** efficient sharing of regional resources for technical support for safer school construction (including issues such as safe site selection, disaster-resilient design, construction training, water and sanitation, becoming green schools), school disaster management, and risk reduction and resilience integration into formal and informal education.

In order to lead on and steer school safety collaboratively in the Pacific, these initiatives now require mainstreaming at sector level and within an existing structure through which governments and

development partners coordinate, share, learn and report against progress. Opportunities potentially exist under Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP), however the infrequency of the meeting cycle could prove challenging for driving progress. Ministers of Education, in general, would benefit from a regular collaborative forum in the region. The Pacific Humanitarian cluster system could also prove useful during a response, but may not have the strength of reach required to engage Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) systematically.

- **Joint Press Conference**

The Pacific Resilience Week 2016 joint press conference was held on the afternoon of Tuesday 25 October. The panelists that reported the outcomes of the meetings to the media were Hon. Inia Seruiratu, Minister for Agriculture, Rural & Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Fiji; H.E. Mr. Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR); H.E. Mr. Andrew Jacobs, EU Ambassador to the Pacific; Mr. Sune Gudnitz, UNOCHA Head of Regional Office Pacific and Ms. Audrey Aumua, SPC Deputy Director General.

At the press conference, Mr Robert Glasser (UNISDR) awarded Fiji a certificate recognizing them as a *Sendai Framework Mortality Reduction Champion*. The award acknowledges Fiji's efforts to reduce mortality from natural hazards and disasters as demonstrated from the lower than expected mortality rate from Tropical Cyclone Winston (February 2016), the strongest cyclone on record to make landfall in Fiji.

- **Cocktail Function – Launch of UNDP's "Risk Governance" Policy Brief**

A cocktail function hosted by UNDP to launch the policy brief "Risk Governance: Building Blocks for Resilient Development in the Pacific" was held on 25 October.

- **Working Lunch – Launch of the Pacific Regional Federation of Resilience Practitioners (PRFRP)**

The lunch event, attended by two education ministers saw launch the Pacific Regional Federation of Resilience Practitioners (PRFRP) on 26 October. The federation will be a platform where all stakeholders interested in capacity building will be able to exchange information and decide the knowledge and skills that the graduates from the TVET certificates will need to possess to be employed. It was also suggested that the PRFRP may have potential to contribute in an industrial standard advisory role for the sector and professionals working in building resilience to climate change and disasters.

The PRFRP will also develop a code of ethics for resilience professionals and maintain a registry of certified professionals in the region. Finally, members of the science and technology community will be able to use this platform to exchange with professionals designing and implementing resilience building projects and identify the most relevant scientific knowledge and technology to support these projects.

The PRFRP is expected to be a sub-group of the Pacific Resilience Partnership and to work in cooperation with the proposed Pacific Science and Technology Advisory Group (PSTAG).

17 Closing

The Platform Outcome Statement was drafted by a committee of representatives, chaired by Fiji, with technical support from Australia, Kiribati, UNISDR and SPC. The Outcome Statement was deliberated in the open plenary and adopted (Annex I).

The Platform was officially closed by Fiji as host country and chair of the outcome statement drafting committee.



ANNEX



Annex I: Outcome Statement

WE, the representatives of and participants from Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Republic of Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, civil society organisations including the private sector; international and regional organisations; and development partners attending the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management in Suva, 24 – 26 October, 2016;

MINDFUL of the challenge of strengthening the climate and disaster resilience of the Pacific Islands region in the context of sustainable development;

MINDFUL of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as related international and regional frameworks including the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP);

MINDFUL of the outcomes from the Pacific Regional Disaster Resilience Meeting 2015;

1. **REAFFIRM** commitments to implement the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) (2017-2030) to build a stronger and more resilient region to disasters and climate change.
2. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the role of the FRDP to guide implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals at the regional and national level.
3. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the role of the FRDP to enhance resilience and address climate change and disaster risk through risk informed development and mainstreaming into sectors by all stakeholders ensuring inclusive participation of the most vulnerable.
4. **RECOGNISE** the need to fully integrate climate change and disaster risks into development, instead of simply adding on risk on to development. Risk governance provides the enabling environment for risk informed development through people, mechanisms and processes.
5. **IMPLEMENT** Goal 4 of the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016-2022, recently adopted by Pacific Leaders, into national frameworks and ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in the process.
6. **RECOMMEND** that Pacific Island countries and territories and partners take relevant steps to improve their understanding of climate and disaster risk, including through
 - a. Collection of data and analysis of risk factors such as gender, age, land rights, human mobility and socio-economic status.
 - b. Sound science and technology, including through capacity building and research, with the support of UNISDR Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) and explore the development of a Pacific Science and Technology Advisory Group to coordinate science and evidence base sharing for implementation.
 - c. Documentation and application of traditional and local knowledge systems.

7. **COMMEND** the commitment by the Governments of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu to be School Safety Champions for the Pacific region and School Safety Leaders as part of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS), and to report back on achievements, progress and challenges. Encourage governments of other Pacific Island nations to also commit to WISS.
8. **RECOMMEND** that Ministries of Education lead in the identification of a sustainable mechanism for regional coordination to promote progress in achieving school safety, through synergies and economies of scale. Call for a greater investment in knowledge exchange, shared learning, and technical support.
9. **RECOGNISE** the critical role the private sector plays in the effective implementation of the FRDP through building resilience within business as well as supporting government and communities; and the need to strengthen governance arrangements through leadership, coordination, and partnerships.
10. **COMMIT** to placing the protection of core human rights including the right to life, safety, dignity, and non-discrimination at the center of all actions related to climate change and disasters. Enhance inclusive approaches to ensure the needs, capacities and priorities of all people including those disproportionately impacted are duly considered.
11. **REAFFIRM** that reporting for the FRDP will utilize existing monitoring and reporting commitments under relevant international frameworks including the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals.
12. **RECOMMEND** Pacific Island countries and territories coordinate stakeholders, collect data and report under the Sendai Framework, and this information is used for informed national decision making and priority setting.
13. **REQUEST** UNISDR to facilitate and support Pacific Island countries and territories where relevant in the monitoring and evaluation process for the Sendai Framework, including support towards building databases at the national level with the ability to collect baseline and monitoring disaggregated data (sex and age), and consider capacity building exercises to improve the reporting into the system.
14. **RECOGNISE** the need to strengthen the institutional mandate for local government to solidify its role in building resilient communities and as a conduit between community and partners at local and national levels.
15. **SUPPORT** the professionalization of the resilience sector through capacity building and the establishment of Pacific Regional Federation for Resilience Professionals (PRFRP).

16. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the need for the region to follow International Health Regulations and support the WHO Safe Hospital Programmes.
17. **RECOMMEND** that 'build back better' and safer principles integrate cultural dimensions and knowledge including in the areas of non-engineered and heritage architecture, intangible skills and environmental sustainability to bolster the resilience of infrastructure, societies and communities in the Pacific.
18. **RECOMMEND** Pacific Island countries and territories and development partners to further develop multi hazard early warning systems and mechanisms for disseminating warnings at national and local levels in a reliable and timely manner.
19. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the importance of making agriculture, water and food systems resilient and adapt to the effects of climate change and disasters.
20. **REQUEST** UNISDR to facilitate Pacific stakeholder inputs to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2017, including transmission of outcomes from the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management 2016 and the organisation through a working group of a Pacific Delegation to participate in the Global Platform.
21. **REAFFIRM** the role the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) should have in bringing together the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable and the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management.
22. **RECOGNISE** the value of collaborative regional meetings for bringing together humanitarian and disaster risk management stakeholders, and acknowledge the support of development partners for these meetings.
23. **REAFFIRM** the dedication and contribution of Pacific Island countries and territories and partners to reducing disaster and climate risk and enhancing resilience.

Endorsed and adopted on 26 October 2016.

Annex II: Pacific Coalition for the Advancement of School Safety – Outcome

1. The Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (PPDRM) held in Suva, Fiji on 24 – 26 October, 2016 is an annual conference jointly organized by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Save the Children and the Pacific Coalition for the Advancement of School Safety (PCASS) program, supported by the European Union's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection branch have been working together to advance school safety in the Pacific through greater collaboration, sharing of existing tools and resources, and the identification of common regional priorities. The Pacific Platform provided the opportunity to share this experience with the Disaster Risk Management community and for the Ministers of Education from Vanuatu, Fiji and Tuvalu with the representatives of Ministers of Education from PNG and Samoa to themselves commit to being school safety champions under the Worldwide Initiative for Schools Safety, and to encourage other Pacific Island nations to do the same.
2. The PCASS initiative was launched in 2015 as a first step to strengthen regional collaboration and as a commitment to protect children's rights to safety and survival, to educational continuity and to safeguard education sector investments. The PPDRM was therefore an opportunity for multi-stakeholder participation to address the integration of a comprehensive approach to school safety into national development policies, plans and practices, to improve coordination across ministerial institutions, national agencies, civil society and private sector stakeholders, and to advance the school safety agenda.
3. Within the main schedule of the PPDRM, two key sessions were hosted by PCASS:
 - Plenary on Pacific Coalition for School Safety
 - High-level Meeting on Safe Schools and the Worldwide Initiative for School Safety (WISS)
4. During the Plenary session, Ministers of Education and officials were invited to present on their achievements in advancing Comprehensive School Safety in their countries, sharing successful case studies and practical examples of policies and programming, and identifying next steps for implementing the Sendai Framework in the education sector.
5. The High-level Meeting, chaired by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Robert Glasser, served as a forum for Ministers of Education and officials to unite and take a shared responsibility to make actionable commitments towards protecting children from death and injury in schools, ensuring educational continuity in the face of hazard impacts, safeguarding long-term education-sector investments, and developing a culture of safety and resilience. The meeting represented a unique opportunity for governments to reaffirm their commitment to protecting children's rights to in the face of disasters, and to propose ways in which a regional school safety agenda could be advanced.

Background to work in the run up to the PPDRM

6. The PCASS initiative has facilitated national government-driven priority setting through national workshops hosted in Fiji (September 2015), Solomon Islands (October, 2015) and Vanuatu (April 2016). The program's aim is to assist governments in strengthening their commitment to collectively improve school safety across the Pacific region.
7. In May 2016, a regional workshop was held to support a strategic approach to assessment, planning, and implementation of Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) in Pacific countries. It was the first step towards creating a platform for an iterative and ongoing process to engage stakeholders in school safety. It collectively focused on advocating and planning to develop resilience in the face of natural and man-made hazards and generating momentum and support to Ministries of Education across the region to identify their priority actions. The additional aim was to also promote Pacific countries joining the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS).
8. The Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector, the Asia-Pacific Coalition for School Safety, and the Pacific Coalition for the Advancement of School Safety are all engaged in support of the UNISDR's WISS. This entails identifying needs and gaps, determining targets and indicators, learning how to measure progress, and developing, adapting and improving appropriate guidance materials for improving school safety. In particular this covers: developing an enabling environment (including child-centered, all-hazards risk assessment), safer school facilities, school disaster management, and risk reduction and resilience education.
9. The vision and ambition to progress the school safety agenda exist in the Pacific have been growing due to National Development Strategies and plans which are incorporating Disaster Risk Management as well as initiatives such as the IASC Education in Emergency Cluster work, the Forum Education Ministers Meetings and the Pacific Education Framework, previous Pacific Platforms for Disaster Risk Management and individual development agencies and project initiatives.

Progress

10. Attendance by Ministers of Education (or their delegates) from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu at the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management confirmed that there is a strong willingness to work collectively, and a determination to jointly face hazards impacting schools and children in the Pacific. Ministries expressed their drive to work with key stakeholders across the themes of comprehensive school safety, highlighting the importance of strengthening regional minimum standards, coupled with identifying the technical support and leadership that is required to implement and operationalise school safety.

11. The following key principles were drafted as the recommendation statement from the Ministers, to be included in the Pacific Platform outcome statement which represents the first steps towards achieving wider collaboration.

The school safety stakeholders of the Pacific Platform recognize that school safety is everyone's responsibility, including students, teachers, school communities, parents, governments, civil society organizations, development partners and private sector. We further:

*11a) **COMMEND** the commitment by the Governments of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu to be School Safety Champions for the Pacific region and School Safety Leaders as part of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS), and to report back on achievements, progress and challenges. Encourage governments of other Pacific Island nations to also commit to WISS.*

*11b) **RECOMMEND** that Ministries of Education lead in the identification of a sustainable mechanism for regional coordination to promote progress in achieving school safety, through synergies and economies of scale. Call for a greater investment in knowledge exchange, shared learning, and technical support.*

12. As such, paragraphs 11 a & b above formed part of the overall PPDRM Outcomes Statement, which was taken to the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, New Delhi, India November 2016 representing the voice of the Pacific and will go to the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction which will be held in Cancun in May 2017.

Priority Actions

13. In developing these statements, Ministers and their representatives identified both national and regional level commitments associated with being Champion Countries in the WISS. They support a regionally-collaborative approach both to spur collective action, as well as in recognition of resource limitations and the need for economies-of-scale.
14. The following priority needs were highlighted in the course of the High-Level Meeting:
 - **To identify** a government-supported focal point linked to an inter-governmental mechanism at the regional level, to efficiently support this work across Ministries of Education in the Pacific, including cross-country coordination, learning, sharing, capacity-building and reporting (including against the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction).
 - **To collectively plan** for the pre-positioning of stocks for education in emergencies response which can be quickly and efficiently deployed to emergency contexts.

- **To facilitate** efficient sharing of regional resources for technical support for safer school construction (including issues such as safe site selection, disaster-resilient design, construction training, water and sanitation, becoming green schools), school disaster management, and risk reduction and resilience integration into formal and informal education.
- **To identify** context specific information to increase accuracy in anticipating and reducing hazard impacts on the education sector, e.g. school assessments to form part of normal school disaster management and educational continuity planning as well as rapid response.
- **To support** access to an adoption of the wide range of high quality tools and guidance materials available in the region, developed by a wide range of education sector partners, and to fill any gaps.
- To support timely and coordinated dialogue on limiting interruption of schools, and lessons learned for rapid recovery in the education sector.

Way Forward

15. In order to lead on and steer school safety collaboratively in the Pacific, these initiatives now require mainstreaming at sector level and within an existing structure through which governments and development partners coordinate, share, learn and report against progress. Opportunities potentially exist under Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP), however the infrequency of the meeting cycle could prove challenging for driving progress. Ministers of Education, in general, would benefit from a regular collaborative forum in the region. The Pacific Humanitarian cluster system could also prove useful during a response, but may not have the strength of reach required to engage Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) systematically.
16. Focusing attention on regional synergies would help to raise the profile for national action on CSS, in education sector plans and DRM strategies. Ministries of Education should focus on embedding education as part of regulatory environment, as part of regionally-shared commitments in CSS. This would help to build wide-reaching and effective political motivation, raise the profile of these initiatives among decision-makers, and be a strong advocacy instrument for donors.
17. To ensure progress remains viable, stakeholders must begin to develop a regional framework agreement to ensure that disaster risk reduction, emergency management and resilience are priorities with a strong institutional basis in education authorities region-wide. Formally generating an information paper to guide this will therefore be required, and would form part of the Ministries overall roadmap to progress CSS.

18. The Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools is a clear opportunity to focus on regionally motivating and supporting Governments to develop national strategies to implement school safety. The Initiative also promotes good practices and achievements in safe school implementation for replication in other countries and regions, helps to identify challenges and offers technical assistance and particular expertise around the three pillars of CSS to support interested Governments in implementing school safety at the national level. As a comprehensive, accessible initiative, the WISS presents a real opportunity for Ministries of Education and their governments to collaboratively utilise an existing, substantive approach to school safety, to achieve their desired outcome of strengthened cooperation. Through committing to the WISS, there can be less duplication of efforts, optimized use of available resources, an increased potential for collaborative alliances and joint actions among disciplines; and the ability to provide better guidance for policy makers and practitioners in program design, implementation and evaluation, are expected.

Annex III: Voluntary Statement of Action – Australia

- **AUSTRALIA** will continue to prioritise disaster risk management and climate action - in line with the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific* (FRDP), the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (Sendai Framework) and the Paris Climate Change Agreement - through continued implementation of our *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience* and through the Australian Aid Program.
 - We support the FRDP, which will crucially link work on climate change with disaster risk management.
 - We are committed to supporting strengthened adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters.
- **AUSTRALIA** will continue to invest substantively in disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate resilience in the Pacific through the Australia Aid Program.
 - As a sign of our commitment, at the Pacific Islands Forum meeting, Prime Minister Turnbull announced a package of climate change and resilience support to the Pacific of \$300 million over four years. This includes \$75 million in disaster risk management funds.
 - Australia will work together with partner countries in the Pacific region in aligning with the FRDP and meeting our Sendai Framework commitments.
 - We will also work together with CROPs and development partners to support implementation of the FRDP across the region.
- **AUSTRALIA** will work to ensure that Australian aid investments are risk-informed.
- **AUSTRALIA** will work to integrate gender equality, disability and social inclusion in all relevant aspects of our disaster risk reduction assistance.
- **AUSTRALIA** will support the early establishment of the Pacific Resilience Partnership as the mechanism for coordinating action on the FRDP.
- **AUSTRALIA** will continue to foster collaborative partnerships with business and other sectors to inform and help drive the domestic and regional disaster resilience agenda to the benefit of our communities.

Annex IV: Voluntary Statement of Action – New Zealand

- **NEW ZEALAND** strongly supports the Sendai Framework. Four months after the World Conference in Sendai, we held our own New Zealand Symposium on Disaster Risk Reduction which has resulted in a comprehensive assessment of our capability at local and national levels across the four Framework priorities.
- **WE** strongly support the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), welcome the way it links climate change with disaster risk management, and acknowledge the inclusive approach the framework encourages through engaging all stakeholders.
- **WE** support the establishment of the Pacific Resilience Partnership to ensure the FRDP is implemented as an effective partnership between all stakeholders.
- **WE** support our Pacific partners, including governments, regional agencies, the Red Cross and NGO's, to implement FRDP commitments.
- **OUR APPROACH** to managing risk in New Zealand is to ensure communities are resilient. This means making sure New Zealanders understand and know how to manage the risks they face and are able to respond, recover and adapt. We do this through a balance of activities and investments that we call the 4 'R's (Risk reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery).
- **THE NEW ZEALAND AID PROGRAMME** takes a similar approach in the way it supports partners in the Pacific in order to build and strengthen resilience.
- **WE** respect local communities and promote local participation and ownership, and are committed to effective partnerships and coordination.
- **WE** are committed to the integration of DRR principles through our development and humanitarian activities and to ensure our aid investments are risk-informed.

Annex V: List of Registered Participants

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Aaron	Adkins	IOM
Abacca	Anjain-Maddison	Government – Republic of Marshal Islands
Abimibola	Akinyemi	Oxfam – Solomon Islands
Akapusi	Tuifagalele	NDMO - Fiji
Ajit	Narsey	Narsey’s Plastics Industries Limited
Alan	Mills	Mapaction – UK
Aleyda	Valdes	UNOCHA
Alfred	Grimms	ICRC
Alice	Banfield	Tearfund – New Zealand
Allannah	Kidd	UN Women
Alvina	Karan	Ministry of Health and Nutrition
Amanda	Amajdali	Pacific Science Solution
Amber	Cottrell-Jury	Shelterbox International – New Zealand
Amy	Delneuveville	UNICEF
Ana	Ake	MEIDECC - Tonga
Andrew	Yatiman	NDMO – Federated States of Micronesia
Anthony	Blake	SPC
Asaeli	Naika	National Food and Nutrition Centre
Asenaca	Rokamanalagi	SPC
Azuza	Kubota	UNDP
Bakhodir	Burkhanov	UNDP
Bapon	Fakhruddin	Tonkin + Taylor – New Zealand
Barassi	Botelanga	National Emergency Services Department
Ben	Millington	Australian Civilian Corps
Berilyn	Jeremiah	Multi-Culture – Nauru
Betty	Vave	Government – Tuvalu
Brendon	Henshaw	MWH Global
Cedric	Hoebreck	World Vision – Australia
Charles	Carlson	NDMO – Cook Islands
Chloe	Ashbolt	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Australia
Clare	White	SPC
Daniel	Gerecke	GIZ

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Daniel	Poa	Anglican Church of Melanesia – Solomon Islands
Dorah	Wilson	Oxfam – Vanuatu
Elina	Paul	Office of Environment and Emergency Management – Federated States of Micronesia
Elmah	Panisi	Live & Learn Environmental Education – Solomon Islands
Emma	Kettle	RedR Australia
Erana	Aliklik	UN Women
Eriko	Hibi	FAO – Samoa
Esline	Garaebiti	Vanuatu eteo
Ethel	Sigamanu	Ministry for Women – Solomon Islands
Evelyn	Adolph	UNFPA – Federated States of Micronesia
Filipe	Nainoca	Fiji Red Cross Society
Filomena	Nelson	NDMO – Samoa
Finau	Limuloa	IFRC
Florent	Chane	WFP
Francesca	Ciardi	WFP
Francisco	Monteiro	RedR Australia
Gary	Frost	NDMO - Fiji
Grayleen	Lapi	Oxfam – Vanuatu
Greg	Miller	TOLL
Helene	Jacot Des Combes	USP
Hellen	Maebuta	Pacific Risk Resilience Project – Solomon Islands
Hideki	Sawada	JICA
Howard	Markland	MFAT
Ida	Koch	UNOCHA
Ilaha	Tamata	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
Iliapi	Tuwai	ADRA Fiji
Indai	Sajor	UN Women
Iris	Low-McKenzie	Save the Children Fiji
Isaac	Savua	CARE International – Vanuatu
Iulia	Petelo	FAO – Samoa
Jacinta	Welch	Caritas Australia
Janes	Ginting	World Vision – Solomon Islands
Janita	Pahalad	Pacific Science Solutions

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Jeff	Lee	CARE International
Jennifer	Poole	Medical Services Pacific
Jioji Masivesi	Cakacaka	Nadi Office for Youth & Women on Environment
John	Leeves	Tonkin + Taylor – New Zealand
John	Norton	NDMO – Solomon Islands
Jonathan	Rowe	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – New Zealand
Jope Tuipelehaki	Raqauqau	UNDP
Julia	Edwards	British Methodist Church
Karen	Alexander	World Vision – Australia
Karen	Lummis	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Australia
Kata	Duaibe	Oxfam – Fiji
Kate	Learmonth	UNICEF
Kemp	Detenamo	Maritime Nauru
Kevin	Petrini	UNDP
Kim	Hyunwon	KOICA
Krishneil	Narayan	Pacific Island Climate Action Network
Krissie	Hayes	UNDP
Laisani	Petersen	UNICEF
Leon	Fajardo	UNICEF
Leveni	Aho	NEMO/MEIDECC – Tonga
Lina	Anne	National Youth Council Of Fiji
Lizbeth	Cullity	UNDP
Loic	Le De	Auckland University of Technology
Lorima	Tuke	Oxfam – Solomon Islands
Loti	Yates	NDMO – Solomon Islands
Lou	Maea	Habitat for Humanity – New Zealand
Luisa	Manuofetoa	Ministry for Internal Affairs – Tonga
Luisa	Taunga	NEMO – Tonga
Lusete Laso	Mana	National Disaster Centre – Papua New Guinea
Lydia	Sijp	Emergency Management – Cook Islands
Macuisela	Rai	Department of Heritage
Mahendra	Kumar	Climate Change, Energy, Environmental Consultants
Manoa	Kurulo	Nadi Methodist Division
Manoa	Senikarawa	Ministry for Education – Fiji

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Manueli	Koroituinakelo	Pacific Community - focus Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction
Mark	Schreiner	UNFPA
Masayuki	Inoue	JICA
Masi	Latianara	Habitat for Humanity – Fiji
Megan	Krolik	Habitat for Humanity – Australia
Melchior	Mataki	Ministry for Environment, Climate Change & Disaster Management – Solomon Islands
Meleti	Bainimarana	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management – Fiji
Mema	Motusaga	Ministry for Women, Community and Social Development – Samoa
Michael	Arunga	UNOCHA
Michael	Peach	ADRA South Pacific
Michael	Patterson	SPC
Michael	Sansom	FAO – New Zealand
Michael	Wolfe	World Vision – Vanuatu
Michelle	Berg	UNOCHA
Milika	Tuita	UNDP
Moortaza	Jiwanji	UNDP
Morika	Hunter	Digicel
Mosese	Sikivou	DRM Consultant
Naeemah	Khan	UN Women
Netatua	Pelesikoti	SPREP
Nicola	Glendining	UNDP
Nila	Prasad	JICA
Nima	Dadbin	ICRC
Noa	Tokavou	SPC
O'Card Tanya	Rengulbai	National Emergency Management Office
Osnat	Lubrani	UNDP
Patrick	Morgam	Empower Pacific
Paul	Taylor	Geoscience Division – SPC
Pauliane	Basil	Pacific Risk Resilience Project
Peter	Grzic	UNOCHA
Peter	Quilter	Tonkin + Taylor – New Zealand

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Phumphat	Chetianonth	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) – Thailand
Polataivao	Manutagi Tio	Ministry of Education – Samoa
Raijeli	Nicole	Oxfam – Fiji
Rajendra	Prasad	UNESCO
Rashmi	Rita	UNOCHA
Ray	Bojczuk	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Australia
Rhea	Katsanakis	UNISDR Geneva
Richard	Dirks	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – New Zealand
Richard	Simpson	Oxfam – Papua New Guinea
Rico	Salcedo	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Regional Representation in Canberra – Australia
Robin	Hekau	Niue Police
Rohan	Kent	Save the Children – Australia
Roshni	Chand	FSPI
Roslyn	Arthur	UNICEF
Rotihna	Noka	PRRP
Roy	Harris	National Emergency Management – Nauru
Sainimere	Veitata-Waqalevu	UNICEF
Salma	Farouque	World Food Programme
Sam	Kaiapam	Department of Women – Vanuatu
Samuela	Pohiva	Ministry for Internal Affairs – Tonga
Samy	Mounir	RedR Australia
Scott	Hook	PIFS
Seveleni	Kapua	UNDP
Seini	Kurusiga	UNICEF
Shadrack	Welegtabit	NDMO – Vanuatu
Shane	Bayley	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet – New Zealand
Sharon	Sakuma	UNDP – Palau
Shimala	Kuar	UNISDR
Stacey	Sawchuk	ActionAid
Stefan	Knollmayer	CARE International – Australia
Steve	Scott	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Australia
Subesh	Prasad	IFRC

First Name	Last Name	Organisation
Sune	Gudnitz	UNOCHA
Syann	Williams	ACC-NDMO – Fiji
Taito	Nakalevu	SPC
Takena	Redfern	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management – Kiribati
Taniela	Hoponoa	Live and Learn Environmental Education – Tonga
Teea	Tira	PIFS
Terry	Keju	UNFPA
Tess	Martin	EU-PacTVET
Thierry	Catteau	European Union Delegation to the Pacific
Timothy	Wilcox	UNISDR
Tukatara	Tangi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – New Zealand
Vaiaso	Finaupaulo	Ministry of Education – Samoa
Vanessa	Di Matteo	UNISDR
Vika	Waradi	UNICEF
Vimal	Deo	National Coordinator for Health – Fiji
Vini	Talai	UNOCHA – Solomon Islands
Virgina	Murray	Government – Public Health UK
Vula	Shaw	Ministry of Local Government, Housing & Environment – Fiji
Warren	Boyes	TOLL – New Zealand (Based in Thailand)
Wendy	Christie	Architect/Project Manager/Cultural Heritage Consultant – Australia
Wojciech	Dabrowka	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Australia
Yann	Lacayo	UNFPA